



The Hotel La Salle

is an entirely new hotel, modern and complete in every detail. It is situated on the main business street of the city and only two blocks from Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. The upper floors of the LA SALLE afford an excellent view of both, as well as Fort Frederick, Fort Henry and the Royal Military College. The main steamboat and motorboat landings, where all boats arrive and depart, are only three blocks distance.

You are impressed with the LA SALLE immediately you enter. The lobby and rotunda is of the most modern architecture and furnishings and offers a haven of rest. The Guests Rooms (see cut back cover) are complete in every detail, being equipped with telephones, bed reading lamps, writing desks and Simmons beds and mattresses, in fact every item of comfort the weary traveller demands is to be had. You may have rooms with shower or tub bath or with running water if you prefer, and in suites, double beds or twin beds. The halls are large and well lighted. Each hall at the elevator landing is furnished with Wicker Furniture, including writing desks, floor lamps, etc., (see cut this page). The woodwork throughout is of walnut.

You feel perfectly at home on your arrival as your comfort is our special concern. The La Salle is strictly fireproof and is operated on the European Plan only.

The culinary department is conducted by the hotel management. Being situated in the midst of a flourishing farming community, fresh garden

and dairy products are always served on our tables. The restaurant has a seating capacity of 275, (see cut back cover). Private dining rooms are also to be had.

The Mezzanine Floor (see cut back cover) overlooking the dining room and rotunda is another of the restful spots in the La Salle. It is

here Afternoon Tea is served daily from 4.00 to 6.00. Bridge is the usual evening pastime. The management has provided card tables and they will be placed on the Mezzanine for our guests on request to the Front Office.

Black Bass, Perch, Pickerel and Muscullonge fishing is good in both the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, both of which we have already stated are only a few blocks from the LA

SALLE. Further good fishing is to be had in the hundreds of small lakes North of the City, these can be reached by motor and are from five to fifty miles distance. Wild Geese and Ducks are in abundance during the fall months and splendid hunting is afforded.

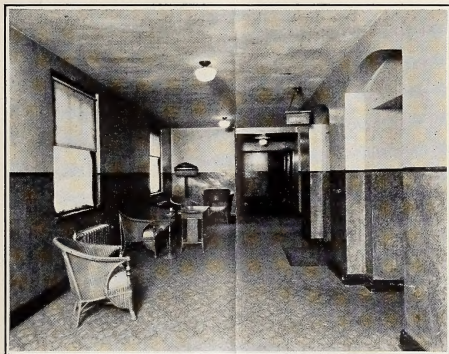
GOLF. Arrangements have been completed with the Catarqui Golf and Country Club whereby guests of the LA SALLE may have the privilege of an 18 hole course on payment of a nominal green fee. This course is known to be the sportiest between Toronto and Montreal, a distance of 360 miles.

HOTEL LA SALLE

RANDOLPH HOTEL COMPANY LTD.
OWNERS

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ALLAN S. RANDOLPH, Managing Director.



HALL AND ELEVATOR LANDING

Gateways into Ontario from United States

(Arranged in order from West to East)

FERRIES CARRY AUTOMOBILES

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
 Port Huron, Mich., to Sarnia, Ont.
 Detroit, Mich., to Walkerville and Windsor, Ont.
 Cleveland, Ohio, to Port Stanley, Ont.
 Erie, Pennsylvania, to Port Dover, Ont.
 Buffalo, N.Y., to Fort Erie, Ont.
 Niagara Falls, N.Y., to Niagara Falls, Ont.
 Lewiston, N.Y., to Queenston, Ont.
 Lewiston, N.Y., to Toronto, Ont.
 Rochester (Charlotte), N.Y., to Cobourg, Ont.

CAPE VINCENT, N.Y., to KINGSTON, ONT.
 CLAYTON, N.Y., to GANANOQUE and KINGSTON, ONT.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N.Y., to KINGSTON, ONT.
 Morristown and Ogdensburg, N.Y., to Brockville, Ont.
 (Route to Ottawa).

Ogdensburg, N.Y., to Prescott, Ont. (Route to Ottawa).
 Waddington, N.Y., to Morrisburg and Aultsville, Ont.
 Massena, N.Y., to Cornwall, Ont. (Route to Montreal).

TORONTO—QUEBEC BOUNDARY, ROAD No. 2

Miles	Miles
0 TORONTO	300.3
29.1 Whitby	271.2
33.6 Oshawa	266.7
42.6 Bowmanville	257.7
62.8 Port Hope	237.5
70.6 Cobourg	229.7
93.8 Brighton (Presqu'île)	206.0
103.8 Trenton	196.5
114.7 Belleville	185.6
134.3 Deseronto	166.0
140.6 Napanee	159.7
165.5 KINGSTON	134.8
183.5 Gananoque	116.8
214.6 Brockville	85.7
226.4 Prescott	73.9
248.3 Morrisburg	52.0
275.1 Cornwall	25.2
300.3 Quebec Boundary	0

WINDSOR—TORONTO ROAD No. 2

0 WINDSOR	244.2
12.4 Maidstone	231.8
37.5 Tilbury	206.7
54.5 Chatham	189.7
70.1 Thamesville	174.1
84.3 Wardsville	159.9
115.2 Lambeth	129.0
121.7 London	122.5
141.7 Ingersoll	102.5
150.7 Woodstock	93.5
171.2 Paris	73.0
178.2 Brantford	66.0
201.2 Hamilton	43.0
209.8 Burlington	34.4
221.1 Oakville	23.1
230.9 Port Credit	13.3
244.2 Toronto	0

WINDSOR—NIAGARA FALLS ROAD No. 3

0 WINDSOR	257.2
12.4 Maidstone	244.8
16.6 Essex	240.6
33.0 Leamington	224.2
40.9 Wheatley	216.3
71.6 Blenheim	185.6
123.2 Talbotville	134.0
126.7 St. Thomas	130.5
137.6 Aylmer	119.6
153.7 Tillsonburg	103.5
166.7 Delhi	90.5
177.1 Simcoe	80.1
187.7 Jarvis	69.5
202.0 Cayuga	55.2
219.2 Dunnville	38.0
242.3 Welland	14.9
257.2 Niagara Falls	0

DISTANCES TO KINGSTON

Windsor, Ont.	To	Kingston.....	406 Mi.
London, Ont.	To	Kingston.....	285 Mi.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	To	Kingston.....	254 Mi.
Toronto, Ont.	To	Kingston.....	165 Mi.
Montreal, Que.	To	Kingston.....	195 Mi.
Buffalo, N.Y.	To	Kingston.....	281 Mi.

PEACE BRIDGE (Fort Erie)—NIAGARA FALLS

0 Peace Bridge	19.0
19.0 Niagara Falls	0

NIAGARA FALLS—HAMILTON ROAD No. 8

0 Niagara Falls (Suspension Bridge).....	89.
5.7 St. Davids	83.6
13.6 St. Catharines	75.7
26.6 Beamsville	62.7
31.6 Grimsby	57.7
49.3 Hamilton	40.
89 Toronto	0

STOP

at Recognized Hotels

HOTELS

Provide protection legally safeguarding the person and property of their guests.

HOTELS

Provide the best sanitary conditions under State Supervision.

HOTELS

Provide good beds and fresh linen for every guest.

HOTELS

Provide a variety of food prepared in sanitary kitchens.

HOTELS

Provide trained servants, carefully selected.

HOTELS

Provide safeguards for maintenance of moral standards.

HOTELS

Provide accommodations to fit any purse.

HOTELS

Provide a pleasing change from home environment.

HOTELS

Provide reliable touring information and adequate garage service.

HOTELS

Provide diversified amusements and sports' facilities.

Hotels are essential for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the traveller, rendering service twenty-four hours a day.



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND CITY OF KINGSTON FROM FORT HENRY

KINGSTON . . . AND ITS VICINITY

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF KINGSTON

THE old limestone City of Kingston, crowning the gentle slope of a long promontory where lake and rivers meet possesses an interest not common in the New World, that of historical association. Its foundation dates from the old heroic age of Canada when her brave French pioneers were surviving against great odds to make the Continent of America a Province of France. Quebec was but a village and Montreal little more than a stockaded trading post when the brave and far-sighted Governor, De Frontenac, determined to erect a "Fur Depot" with defences at Katarakoui, the present site of Kingston.

FOUNDING OF FORT FRONTENAC

It was in July, 1673, that De Frontenac led his long train of canoes and batteaux up the St. Lawrence and through the "Thousand Islands" to where the Cataraqui flows out to join the St. Lawrence. The spacious bay, formed by the long tongue on which Kingston stands is one of the most beautiful and agreeable harbours in the world. The primitive stockaded fort of logs was finished in four days, occupying the site of the present Tete du Pont Barracks. It was appropriately called "Fort Frontenac."

AFTER HISTORY OF FORT FRONTENAC

The connection of Fort Frontenac with the brave LaSalle is one of its noblest and most interesting associations. It played a prominent part as the headquarters of the French forces in Upper Canada. In due time came the midnight massacre of Lachine followed by the capture and destruction of Fort Frontenac.

When De Frontenac was recalled to rescue the almost ruined colony from utter annihilation, Cataraqui was again occupied by a French force. The fort was rebuilt in stone at a cost of £600 sterling. It consisted of four stone curtains, defended by four square bastions. The walls were not good, defended neither by ditches nor palisades. A wooden gallery was built all around communicating from one bastion to another. The platforms of these bastions were mounted in wooden piles, and the curtains were pierced by loop holes.

In the great contest for the possession of the continent, Fort Frontenac was repaired and strengthened. In 1758, 80,000 British troops marched to the borders of Canada and soon after came the last hour of Fort Frontenac.

FALL OF FORT FRONTENAC

An unsuccessful but determined attack on Carillon by Abercrombie had drawn off nearly all the garrison at the Fort when the British General, fully alive to its importance, sent Colonel Bradstreet to take it with



FORT HENRY, FROM ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE GROUNDS

3,000 men and 11 guns. This strong force landed near Cataragui on the evening of August 25th, 1758, and besieged the garrison of 70 men under a brave but aged and infirm commander, M. de Noyan. He was reluctantly compelled to capitulate, stipulating however, for the safety of his men and their transport to Montreal.

FIRST BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF KINGSTON

The first permanent British settlement of Kingston took place at the close of the American War of Independence. A party of the loyalist refugees who had left their American homes rather than forsake their allegiance to Great Britain were directed to Cataragui by Captain Grass. These loyalist settlers impressed their own character of conservative loyalty on the new settlement, which it has retained ever since, though the principles of reform have also a strong following. At this time a grist mill was built by the Government at Kingston Mills, about six miles from Kingston.

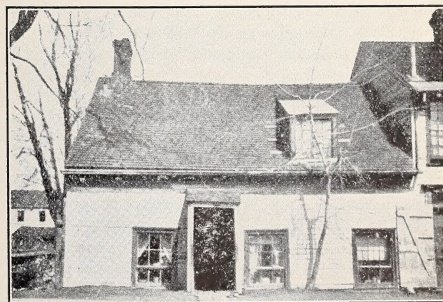
KINGSTON A MILITARY AND NAVAL STATION

The site of Fort Frontenac was soon occupied as a Military post, Carleton Island was first used as a station for troops and shipping under the British occupation, but when it was discovered that this island was within the United States line, Kingston once more became a military as well as a naval station. Lord Dorchester was anxious that it should be thoroughly fortified and become the Capital of Upper Canada. The war of 1812 which checked York or Toronto and destroyed Niagara doubled the population and business of Kingston. Fort Henry was then begun. Twenty years later the present stone fort replaced the primitive log fortification and

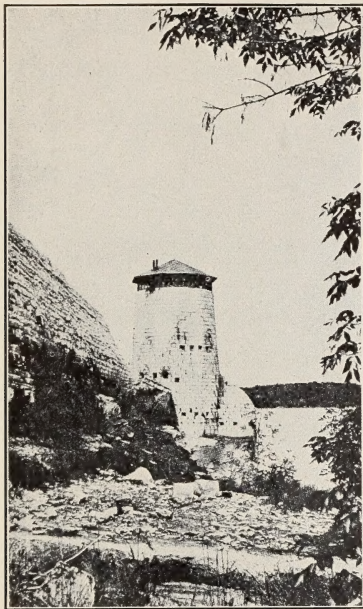
cincture of massive martello towers and stone batteries superseded the old blockhouses. The city continued to be a garrison station till 1872, when the Canadian Rifles, of which it was the headquarters, were finally disbanded. It had, however, a battery of volunteer artillery and a battalion of volunteer rifles, besides being the site of the Royal Military College of Canada.

GROWTH OF THE CITY

The loyalty and industry of the settlers, together with the military importance of the site, led to a rapid growth. The opening of the Rideau Canal, which became an important highway from Quebec and Montreal gave a strong impetus to the growth of Kingston. Its situation gave it the lead in the shipbuilding of Upper Canada, being second only to Quebec in that branch of



WHERE THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA WAS HELD



EAST DITCH TOWER, FORT HENRY.

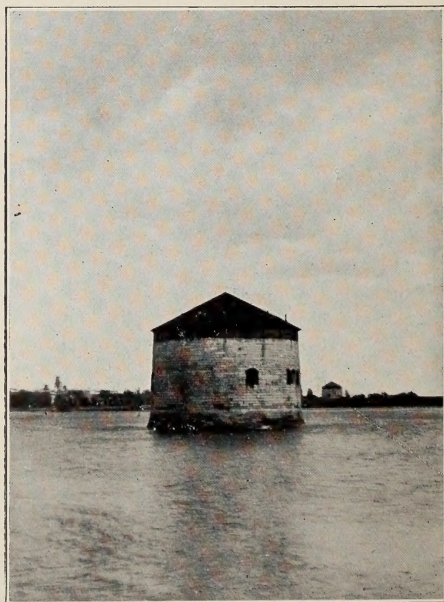
industry. The ship yards, of the City, including those of its suburbs, Portsmouth and Garden Island close by, sent out the largest number of vessels and the greatest of tonnage. The first lake and river steamboat was launched at Kingston in 1812.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY

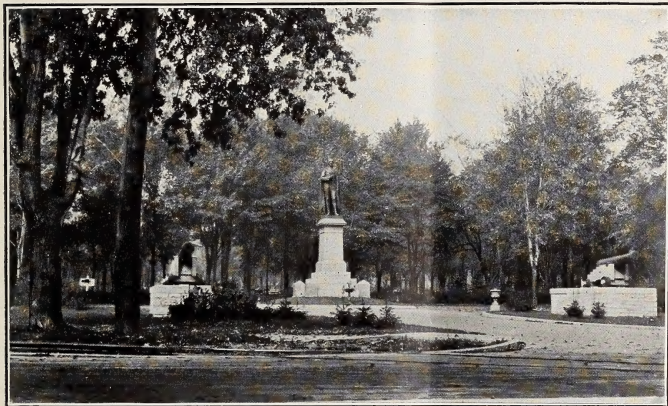
The removal of the seat of Government was of course a great blow to the rising City, but did not permanently check its prosperity. In 1847, besides owning a City Hall, then considered the finest edifice of the kind on the Continent, it contained several stone churches, a massive Roman Catholic Cathedral, Convents, Hotel Dieu and Seminary, an Infant University, a Public Hospital, extensive barracks and five banks. Ten first-class steamers, about thirty smaller steamers and two hundred schooners and sailing barges made a respectable fleet to fill its capacious harbours. It was incorporated as a City in 1846. In winter communication with Montreal and Toronto was maintained by stages. The Grand Trunk Railway was completed a few years later. The opening up of the back country by the construction of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway increased its traffic and stimulated its growth. Valuable mines were worked in the northern townships

and the commercial interests of its city became larger and more prosperous. Several foundries, the present Canadian Locomotive Co. and car works, a hosiery and cotton mill, and various smaller factories gave employment to many employees. Kingston has had a continuous and healthy growth since those days in all its various departments, new industries have been added, educational and commercial lines successfully developed, streets paved, modern methods employed in sanitary and all Municipal departments, and last year celebrated the 250th Anniversary of the Landing of Count Frontenac. Her citizens are proud of her history and development as a modern municipality.

Kingston presents the most favourable conditions for manufacturing purposes on account of its location, transportation by rail and water, cheap electric power, low rate of assessment, plenty of skilled and unskilled labour, (all Anglo Saxon), with first-class labour conditions. It also occupies a unique position with the County of Frontenac from a tourist's standpoint and has deservedly earned the name of "The Tourist's Paradise," while the County is named "The County of a Thousand Lakes," and "A Paradise for Tourists and Sportsmen."



MARTELLO TOWER



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD
MONUMENT AND
ENTRANCE TO CITY PARK

SIR GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK
MEMORIAL

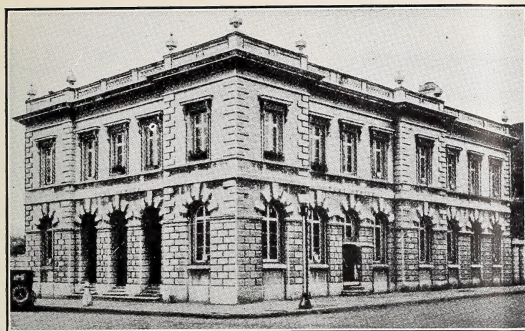




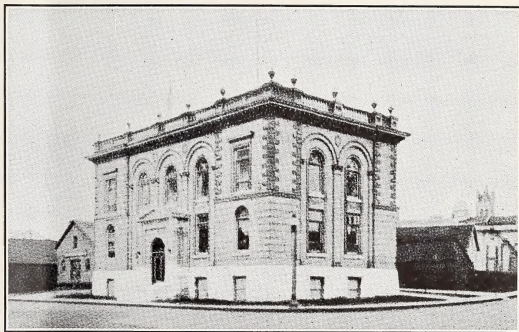
CITY BUILDINGS, KINGSTON, ONTARIO



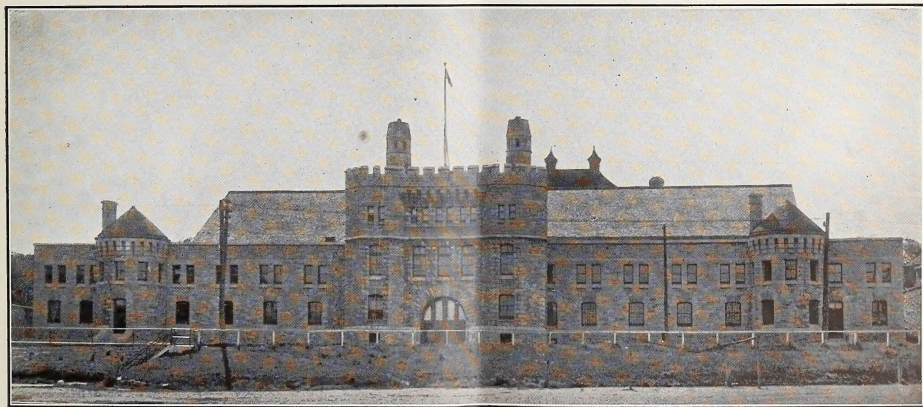
HOUSE OF THE CATARAQUI GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, LIMITED



POST OFFICE,
KINGSTON, ONT.



PUBLIC LIBRARY,
KINGSTON, ONT.



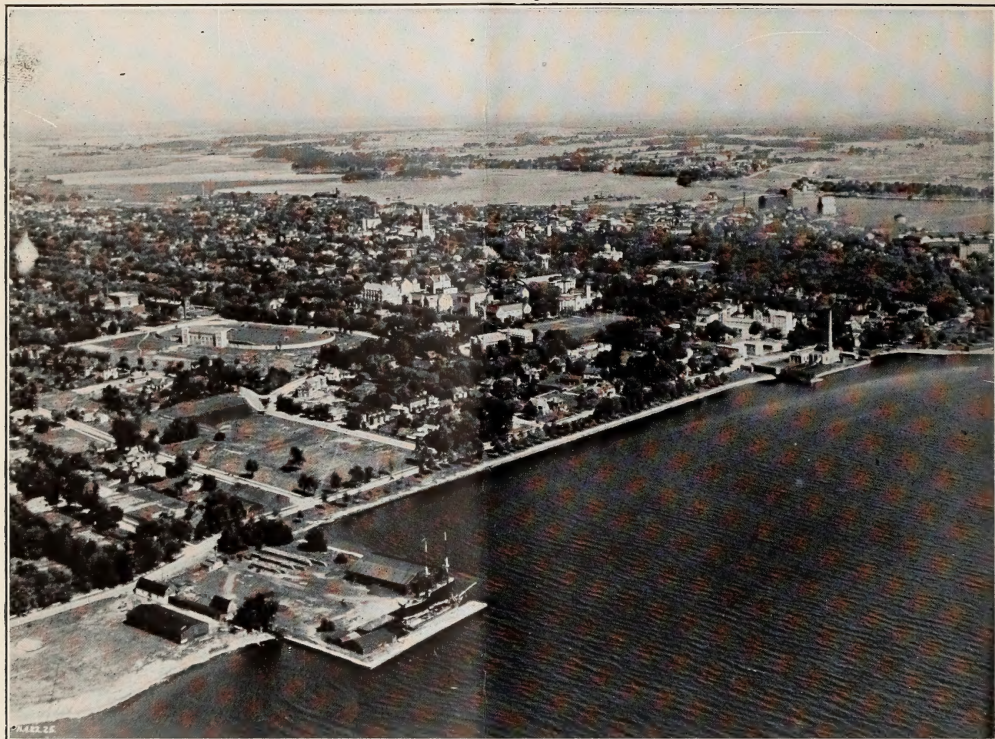
KINGSTON ARMOURIES.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 3.

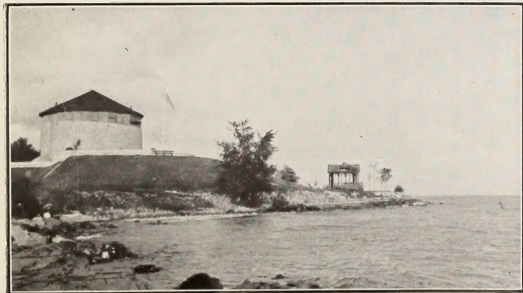
At the present time Kingston is the Headquarters of Military District No. 3, which comprises the Easterly third

of the Province of Ontario and that part of the Province of Quebec lying to the North of the Ottawa River.

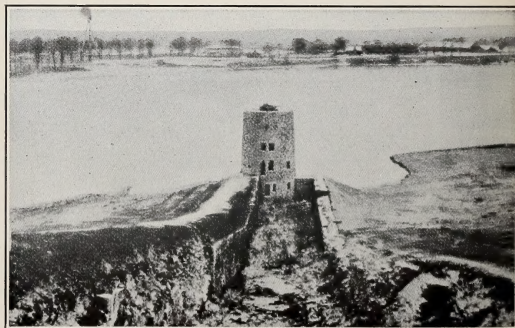
Kingston is the centre for Mobile Artillery in Canada.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND PART OF KINGSTON



MURNEY TOWER AND MacDONALD PARK



WEST DITCH TOWER, FORT HENRY.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND OLD FORT HENRY



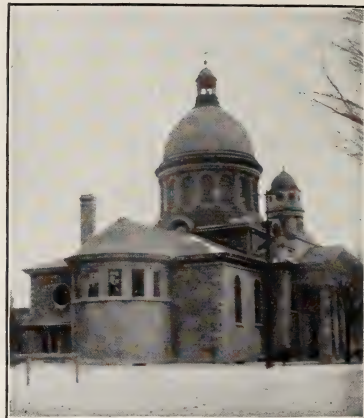
KINGSTON YACHT CLUB AND HARBOUR VIEWS

Churches

Kingston, the City of beautiful Churches—Four of them are shown here.



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL



SYDENHAM STREET UNITED CHURCH

Transportation



S. S. BROCKVILLE

This popular boat has a carrying capacity of three hundred and fifty passengers and operates out of Kingston among the Thousand Islands.

Every day during the summer season at 1.00 p.m. Standard Time it clears for Alexandria Bay, N.Y., the favorite summer resort in the Heart of the Thousand Islands, stopping one hour at this port. The route followed gives the tourist an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the Canadian side, passing through the Admiralty Group, past Gananoque, and through the interesting Fiddler's Elbow Channel. After stopping at Alexandria Bay, the boat returns by the American Channel, giving the traveller an excellent view of the magnificent residences on the American side and passing Thousand Island Park, Round Island,



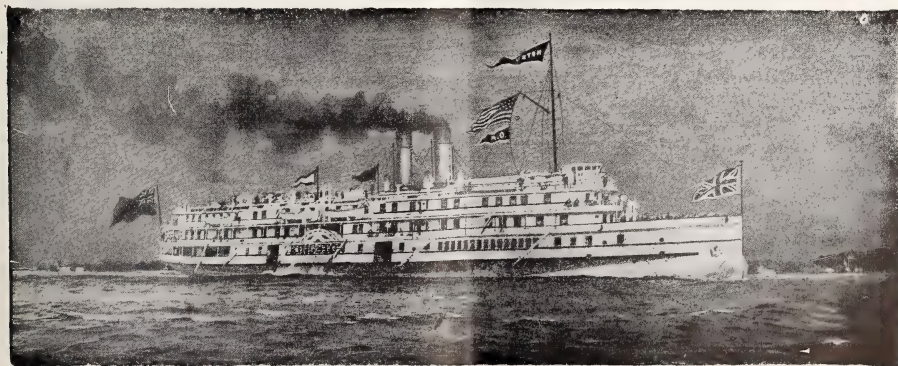
S. S. WAUBIC.

The Steamer Waubic, of the Rockport Navigation Co., Ltd., is the connecting line of Kingston and New York State, making connections with the New York Central Railway lines for all New York points, the United States port being Cape Vincent. The Waubic is a modern steel steamer, carrying 450 passengers, seaworthy and fast, new and up-to-date, with splendid appointments for the comfort of passengers. She makes two daily trips, and has accommodation for 12 motor cars.

The Waubic carries excursionists among the beautiful Thousand Islands.

and Clayton, all well-known river resorts. The visitor thus has an opportunity of seeing the most interesting section of the Thousand Islands.

The boat is equipped with a lunch counter in charge of a competent caterer where refreshments may be purchased at a reasonable price.



S. S. KINGSTON, OF THE CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

The above cut shows the S. S. "Kingston," named after the City of Kingston. This boat with its sister ship,

the "Toronto," operates a daily service between Toronto and Prescott, Ontario, calling at Kingston both ways.

Hospitals



KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

Established in 1832, by the Legislature of Upper Canada. This Hospital has grown with great rapidity and success and now consists of a large collection of

buildings properly equipped and in keeping with all modern advances in Hospital work.



ISOLATION HOSPITAL



HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL

Established in Sept., 1845, from a small and meagre beginning has progressed continuously during all these years, small buildings being replaced by larger ones

until we now have the large and modern institution representing the present Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph.



ENTRANCE TO CITY PARK, SHOWING R. C. H. A. MEMORIAL



KINGSTON CITY



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF KINGSTON HARBOUR ABOVE THE CAUSEWAY.



WATER FRONT



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF KINGSTON HARBOUR BELOW THE CAUSEWAY

Kingston Municipal Airport



The plan opposite shows the location of the Municipal Airport of the City of Kingston, a few minutes walk from the heart of the City. The airport has two metalled all-weather runways and the whole surface is level and suitable for landing. There are no flying obstructions in the vicinity of the airport. The hanger is sixty by forty feet, weather-proof and lighted. The service station has a rest room for pilots and passengers and is equipped with telephone and teletype service. By means of the latter, instantaneous weather reports are available from Toronto or Montreal. An expert air mechanic is always in attendance.

The Municipal Airport is managed on behalf of the City by the Flying Club of Kingston which is in active operation. The Club offers a complete course leading to a private or commercial pilot's certificate.



This sketch shows a De Havilland Gypsy Moth Plane used for instruction and training purposes by the Flying Club of Kingston.



KINGSTON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Kingston Industrial Exhibition is held annually in September. It has grown from a small local Exhibition to fourth largest in Ontario.

Its influence for the progress of Agriculture, Industrial, Commercial Art and all other lines is recognized and it is now Eastern Ontario's big Fall event.

Educational



GRANT HALL, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, WITH ONTARIO HALL
AND DOUGLAS LIBRARY IN THE DISTANCE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Closely connected with the name of Kingston is that of Queen's—the first University in Ontario actively to begin the work of teaching. Founded by Royal Charter in 1841, this University has grown consistently both in the number of students and in its aims and influence, and holds an enviable reputation among Canadian institutions of higher learning.

As a location for a University, Kingston has exceptional advantages. The district is rich in geological formations of many kinds and is specially adapted to the needs of scientific study. Under the direction of the professors, excursions are made to different points near the city and to mines operating in the neighbourhood. In this way the classes are permitted to study

of specimens and formations belonging to different periods of the world's history. Besides, the great diversity of land surface in the vicinity of Kingston enables the students of Botany readily to make field studies of the various plant associations.

The visitor to the University is at once struck with the beauty of the campus and the buildings. There is an atmosphere of culture and restful dignity about the noble group of limestone buildings, with their grey vine-clad walls and leafy avenues. One of the last to be added to the group is the Women's Residence, which filled a long-felt want. The new Douglas Library, erected at a cost of \$400,000, has a splendid Reading Room, and, in addition to stack rooms and other offices, contains the Administration Offices of the University.

For a summer resort and a place of study, conditions at Kingston are ideal. The Summer School is held for six weeks during July and August, and attracts many students, especially teachers, from all provinces of Canada. The relatively lower temperature in summer, the shaded streets and parks, the beautiful situation on the shore of Lake Ontario, the historic importance of the city itself, form an environment unsurpassed for the student and holiday seeker.



FRONT OF KINGSTON HALL (ARTS) QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY WITH TOWER
OF OLD ARTS BUILDING

COURSES

Degree Courses are offered in the three Faculties of Arts, Applied Science, and Medicine. In the Faculty of Arts, courses are given leading to the degrees of B.A., M.A., B.Com., and Ph.D.; in the Faculty of Applied Science, to the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Physics; and in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; in the Faculty of

Medicine, to the degrees of M.D., C.M., and the Diploma of Public Health. Queen's Theological College is affiliated with the University and provides courses for the degree of B.D.

Full information regarding matriculation, courses, fees, etc., may be obtained upon application to The Registrar, Queen's University.



OLD ARTS BUILDING, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, NOW USED
FOR THEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY



THE OBSERVATORY, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

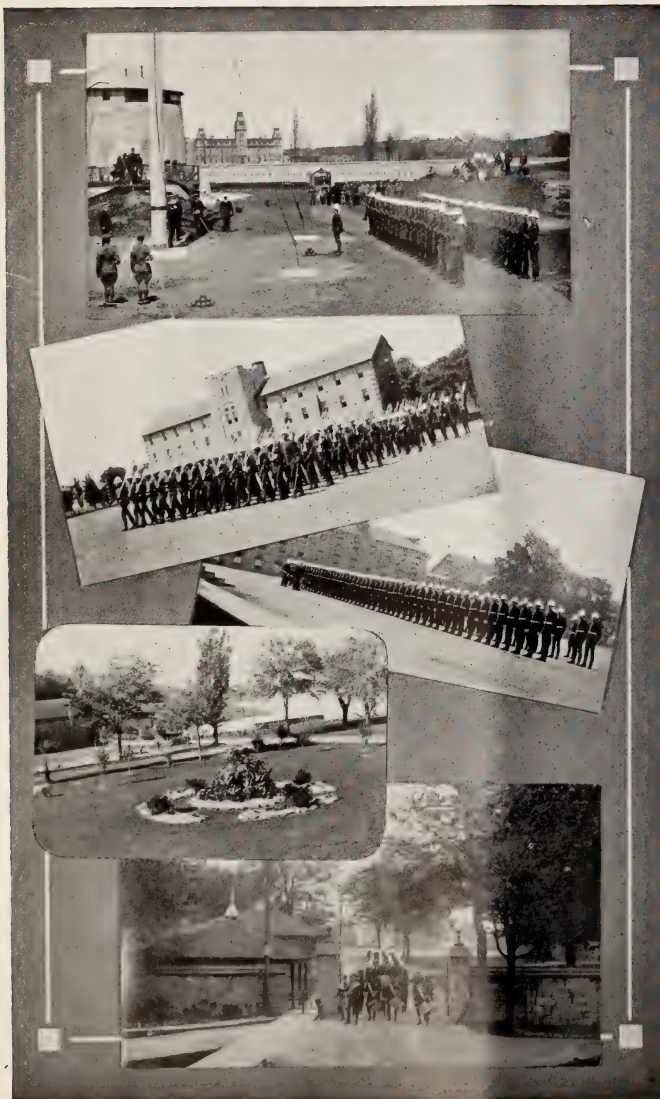
The Royal Military College of Canada

The College is situated on Point Frederick, directly opposite the City of Kingston, on a peninsula whose three shores are washed by the waters of the St. Lawrence and Cataraqui Rivers and Navy Bay.

For 136 years the College grounds have been used for Naval or Military purposes. In 1789 a Naval Depot, to be the principal Dock-yard on the Great Lakes, was established by the Admiralty.

In 1812, the Establishment was large enough to employ 1,200 men, and at this time a rough stockade fort, Fort Frederick, was erected on the tip of the peninsula, and the construction of Fort Henry was commenced on the high ground across what was then christened Navy Bay. After the war of 1812 these primitive structures were replaced by elaborate stone fortifications. A permanent stone barracks was erected for the officers and men of the station which, by reason of its internal arrangement, being in the form of open decks with hammocks slung along them, was christened, and is still called "H. M. S. Stone Frigate." This building with certain modifications is still used as the Dormitory Building of "A" Company at the College.

In 1876, when Lord Dufferin was Governor-General, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, then Prime Minister, decided to establish a Military College on this Naval Dock-yard site, making use of H.M.S. Stone Frigate as a dormitory and the old blacksmith shop as a gymnasium. In his early days the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had been employed as a master mason



GENTLEMEN CADETS ON REVIEW ORDER, PARADES AND SCENES
ON COLLEGE GROUNDS.

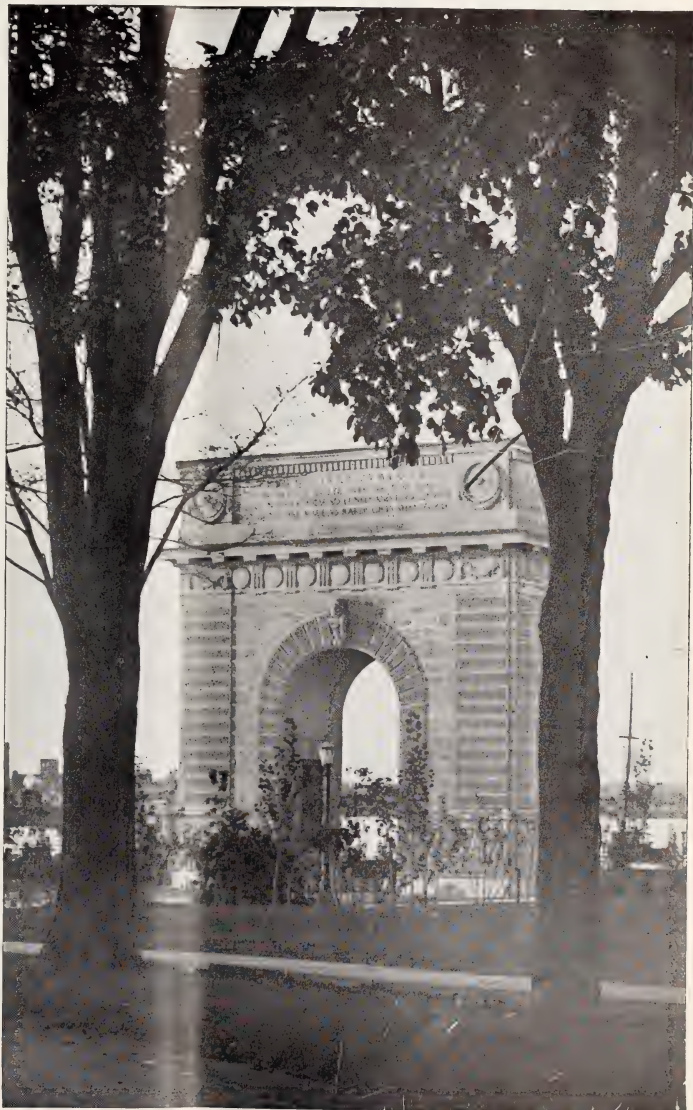
in the construction of both Fort Henry and Fort Frederick and had doubtless observed the advantages and beauty of the situation.

In 1878, Queen Victoria conferred the title of "Royal" on the College, and the present Administrative Building was opened.

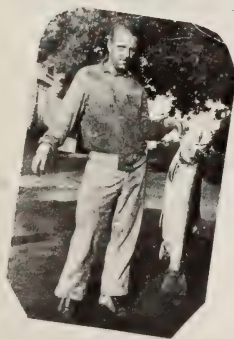
Since that time many new buildings have sprung up in the grounds, an extension to Fort Frederick Dormitory, ("B" Company), has just been completed, and the grounds themselves have been transformed into a park. Mention must also be made of the beautiful Memorial Hall, named in honour of General Sir Arthur Currie.

The first batch of Cadets numbered eighteen, (they are still affectionately referred to as "The Old Eighteen"). There are now over 160 Cadets and when all the new buildings are complete there should be room for 300.

At the main entrance to the College stands a beautiful Memorial Arch, erected by the ex-Cadets, to commemorate the truly remarkable military record of the College since its foundation. In practically every war in which the Empire has been engaged during that time the College has been represented, especially in the South African and the Great War. In the latter war approximately 1,000 served from that number fit for service, 170 were killed, over 200 wounded, three attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, fifteen Major-Generals and about forty Brigadier-Generals. 2,846 decorations and mentions were earned and one ex-Cadet won the Victoria Cross.



MEMORIAL ARCH, ENTRANCE TO R. M. C.



VIEWS OF FISH CAUGHT IN KINGSTON VICINITY

Kingston City is located in the finest fishing section in Ontario. On the South in Lake Ontario are the Islands of Wolfe, Simcoe, Amherst and the Brothers; in the St. Lawrence River, Howe, Cedar and the beginning of the Thousand Islands. Around and between these Islands and along the shore line of the mainland are the myriads of shoals, which are their breeding and feeding grounds and the natural habitat of the small mouth black bass and other game fish. The purer and colder the water the gamier the fish, and this is the reason why the game fish from these waters excel all others and also the reason that they have no equal for the pan and palate. Anglers can reach any of the fishing grounds by motor or row boat in a few minutes, and can land almost any place on either island or mainland and enjoy the famous shore dinner.

On the North in the County of Frontenac and district are 120 lakes with pure water and plenty of game fish of all kinds. Most of them can be reached in from 30 minutes to an hour or two on a provincial highway and modern automobile roads. Summer hotels and campers' lodgings are ready to receive the tourist and guides will pilot him to the fishing grounds. We submit the statement of the best authority in Canada, Dr. P. E. Doolittle, President Canadian Automobile Association, who says: "With the River St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands, a thousand lakes for fishing, hunting and camping, the City of Kingston and the County of Frontenac hold a Royal Flush in attractions for tourists, anglers and sportsmen."

Call at the Chamber of Commerce for Information.

Frontenac County



COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, KINGSTON



BON ECHO ROCK, MAZINAWÉ LAKE, BARRIE TOWNSHIP, FRONTENAC COUNTY

This picturesque County stretches north from the City of Kingston nearly one hundred miles. It has come to be known as "The County of a Thousand Lakes," and embraces within its borders some of the far-famed Thousand Islands. Good roads, even to its remotest parts, make it possible for tourists, or fishermen, or campers to reach all of these beautiful clear lakes where

many varieties of fish abound and whose tempting shores provide ideal location for summer cottages or permanent homes. Throughout the whole County the scenery is diversified and striking and both by motor car and railway, visitors are coming in constantly increasing numbers to this hitherto little known district.



STR. WOLFE ISLANDER, THE FERRY BETWEEN KINGSTON AND WOLFE ISLAND, IN CHANNEL BETWEEN WOLFE AND GARDEN ISLANDS.

The largest Islands within the county are Wolfe and Howe Islands, two of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River. The former lies midway between the American and Canadian shores and ferries ply between

it and the mainland on both sides. Howe Island is close to the North Shore and is much smaller. On both of these Islands are prosperous farms and beautiful summer homes.

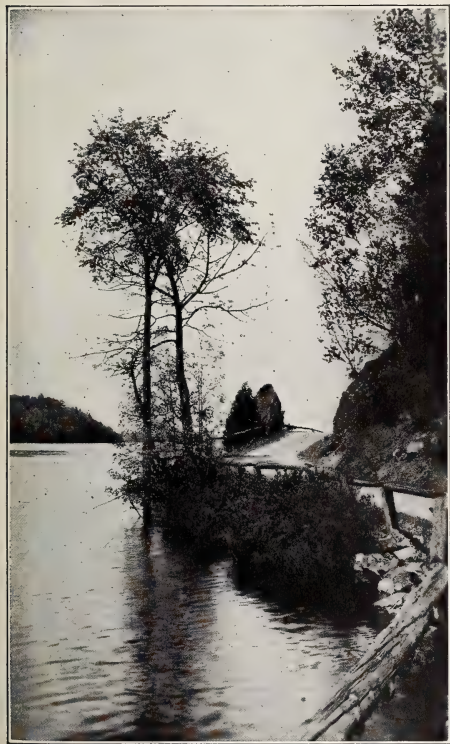


HOWE ISLAND AND NORTH CHANNEL FROM PITTSBURGH SHORE

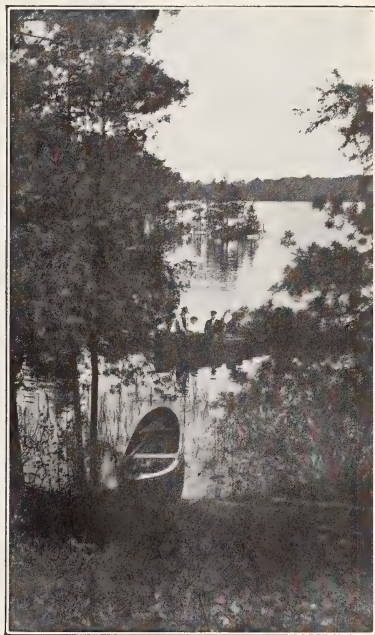


A GOOD CATCH AT BATTERSEA.

Loughboro Lake, long known as a Fisherman's Paradise, lies within easy reach of Kingston. There is good hotel service at Battersea and it is well worth a visit.



WOLFE LAKE ROAD.



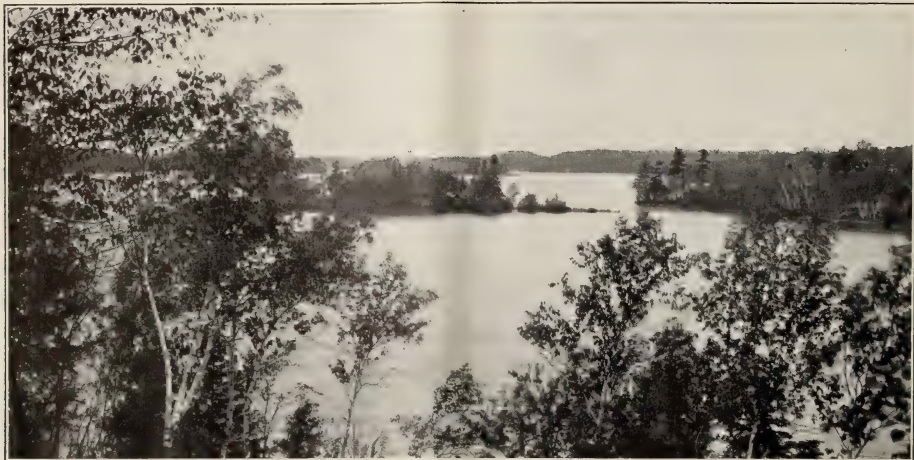
SYDENHAM LAKE

About eighteen miles north of Kingston is Sydenham Lake, reached both by road and railway. The little village of Sydenham is on its shores and its accessibility and beauty long ago made it a favourite spot for tourists.



GREEN BAY, BOB'S LAKE

One of the most popular lakes in the County is Bobs Lake, not far from Tichborne, where already several cottages and club houses have been erected.



SHARBOT LAKE, UPPER OR WESTERN SECTION

Sharbot Lake, about 50 miles north of Kingston, is one of the largest and clearest lakes in the County and is full of islands. Many varieties of fish make it their haunt and game of all kinds are found near by.

Big Clear Lake, further West, near Arden, is one of a very beautiful group which is constantly attracting visitors who find there good sport and happy recreation.



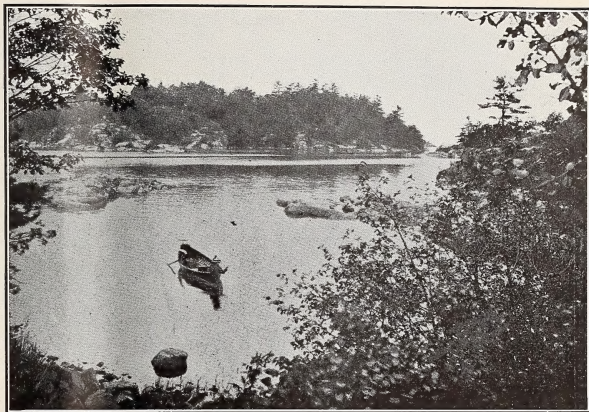
BIG CLEAR LAKE

The Thousand Islands.



The pure waters of the noble St. Lawrence begin at the City of Kingston where Lake Ontario ends and extends seven hundred and twenty-eight miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Immediately it starts on its journey to the sea board it is presented with beautiful Islands in such numbers that this part of the River is called the "THOUSAND ISLANDS," redolent of history and romance and renowned the world over for beauty of scenery, purity of atmosphere and a present day abundance of opportunity for diversion and recreation. This glorious territory has been aptly named "The Venice of America."

Kingston City and the Thousand Islands are inseparable. The large steam boats carry excursionists down among the Islands to enjoy the landscapes and view the handsomest and costliest summer homes in America, and



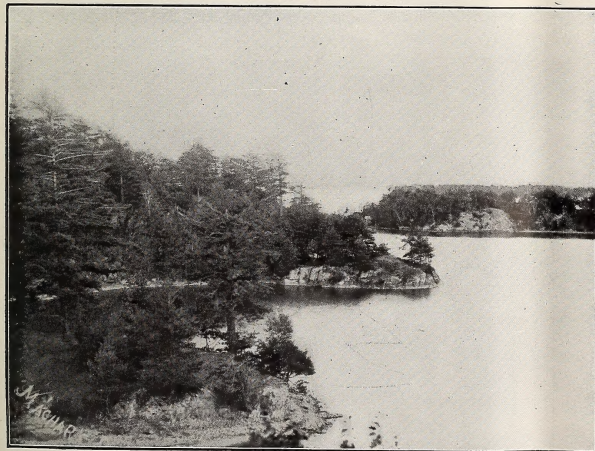
CEDAR ISLAND AND DEAD MAN'S BAY.

the large river motor boats bring the summer tourists to Kingston to trade in our stores and enjoy visiting all the many beauty spots in Kingston. Mention should be made of the larger Islands in the immediate proximity of Kingston, Amherst and Simcoe Islands in Lake Ontario, Wolfe and Howe in the River St. Lawrence. The scenery around these Islands is just as superb as amongst the Islands further East in the River and the shores and shoals around them is an unexcelled place for black bass fishing. All visitors to the Thousand Islands are cordially invited to come to Kingston and ask to be shown the many beautiful points of interest in the Limestone City.

"With the River St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands, and a thousand Lakes for fishing, hunting and camping, the City of Kingston and the County of Frontenac hold a Royal Flush in attractions for tourists, anglers and sportsmen."

—DR. P. E. DOOLITTLE,

President Canadian Automobile Association.



SCENE AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

Some Suggested Automobile Tours

Kingston to Cataraqui, past Harrowsmith, to Yarker, to Enterprise, to Tamworth, to Kaladar or Tweed, to Northbrooke, to Cloyne, to Bon Echo. Returning from Bon Echo to Cloyne, to Myers Cave, to Arden, to Mountain Grove, past Long Lake to Parham, to Tichborne, to Verona, to Harrowsmith, to Sydenham, to Kingston. Approximate distance, 200 miles.

Kingston, through Inverary, across Loughborough Lake, to Perth Road, to Bedford Mills, to Salem, to Fermoy, to Godfrey, to Verona, to Harrowsmith, to Sydenham, to Kingston. Approximate distance, 75 miles.

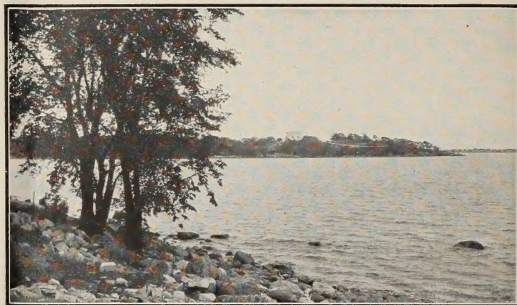
Kingston to Battersea, to Seeley's Bay, to Kingston Mills or Barriefield, to Kingston. Approximate distance, 40 miles.

From Kingston via La Salle Causeway to Barriefield to Finger-board, returning middle road to Kingston Mills, to Kingston. 30 miles.

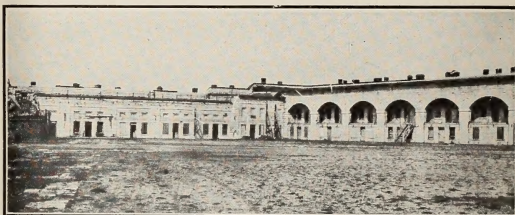
Kingston to Cataraqui, to Westbrooke, Collin's Bay, Bath Road, Kingston. Approximate distance, 12 miles.

Tichborne to Sharbot Lake, to Clarendon Station, to Ompah, to Plevna, to Myer's Cave, to Arden, to Mountain Grove, to Tichborne.

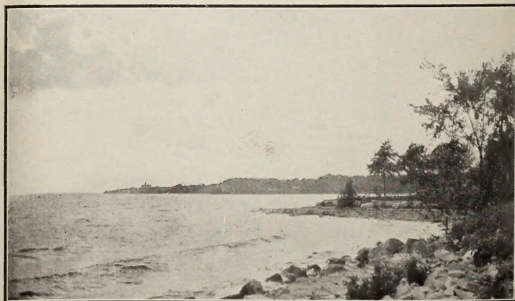
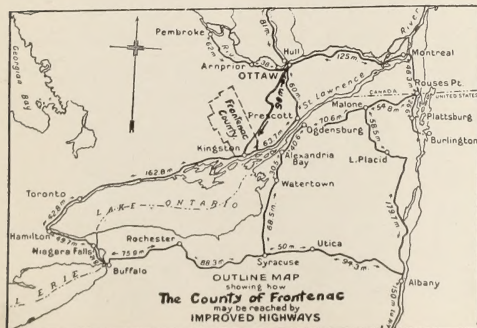
Kingston, Sunbury, Battersea, Inverary, Kingston 35 miles.



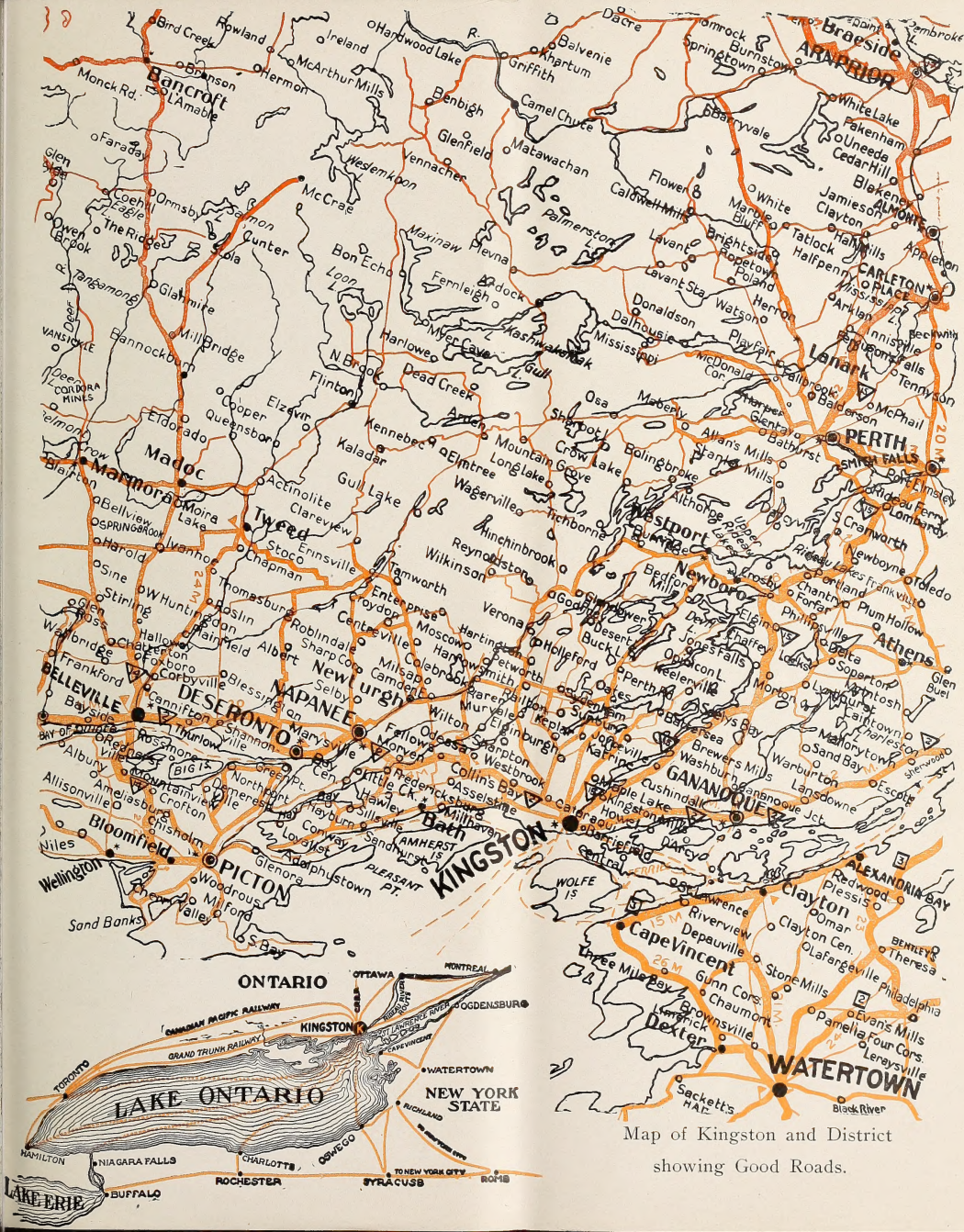
CEDAR ISLAND FROM FORT FREDERICK SHOWING
OLD MARTELLO TOWER



INTERIOR VIEW OF OLD FORT HENRY



WATER FRONT, KINGSTON, ONT.



Map of Kingston and District
showing Good Roads.

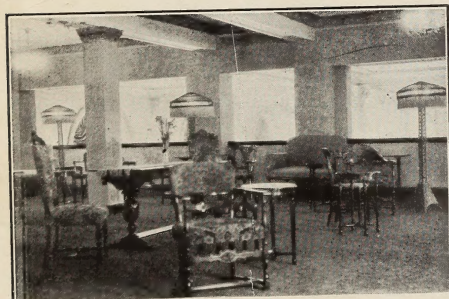
Hotel



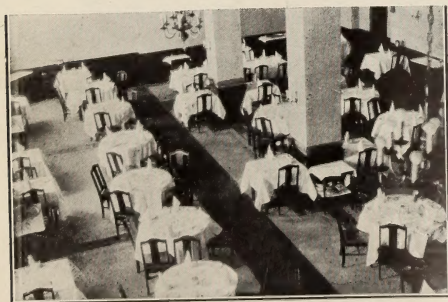
La Salle



GUEST ROOM



PARTIAL VIEW OF MEZZ. FLOOR



PARTIAL VIEW OF DINING ROOM

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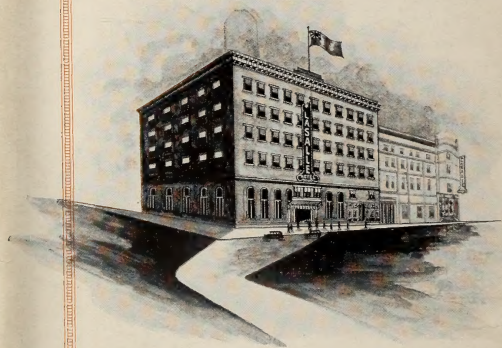


Hotel La Salle

Kingston, Canada



Where Lake and Rivers meet



HISTORICAL
INDUSTRIAL
EDUCATIONAL
and the
TOURISTS'
PARADISE